SOME PREHISTORIC PEOPLES OF THE SOUTHWEST

Illn the upper parts of the Gils and Salt rivers in New Mexico and Artzona, at a time before white men ever visited that region, there stread, flourished, and disarpoared, many tribes of peoples, about whom all that is known has been gleaned from a study of what they left behind them. They dwelt in stone and mud pushlos, in cliff dwellings, in caves, and in moterranean houses dug from the solid earth. They had a civilization more advanced in many respects than that of the modern lindians, enabling them without mechanical means or beasts of burden den to construct an irrigation earthwork five and one-half miles long and nearly twenty-five feet high. The following article is based upon the results of a recent exploring expedition, which visited a hundred and sevenity-four dwellings and shrines, and brought back for scientific purposes between four and five thousand relics. There is given here a general account of some of the things known about these prehistoric Americans.

It is not merely because there were unearthed in a sacred care of a pre-historic people in New Mexico a mum-mified turkey and whole eggs of this bird, or because there were brought to light circular subterranean houses of a sort never before discovered by modight circular subterranean houses of a sort never before discovered by modern white man, that a general summary by Dr. Walter Hough, of the United States National Museum, of the results of an expedition to the valleys of the upper Gila and Salt rivers is important and interesting. In fact, besides these finds, the party visited a hundred and seventy-four caves, cliff dwellings, pueblos, shrines and monuments of these forgotten peoples and brought back four or five thousand stone implements, specimens of pottery, bones, and other relies. But the results of this expedition are important because of the securate story that may be built up around these proofs of a certain degree of civilization, the picture of the life, habits, arts and industries of pre-historic tribes, that all this material outlines to the archeologist and ethnologist.

outlines to the archeologist and ethnologist.

Dr. Hough's account of the results of this trip is just published as a bulletin of the Buresu of American Ethnology of the Smithsonian institution, under the direction of which institution has been carefully guarded by the government in four forest reserves and an Indian reservation. It is a very uneven country. Mountains ranging over 9000 feet above sea level, covered with a dense growth of pine, constituting part of the greatest virgin forest remaining in the United States, slope down in less than sixty miles to ractus covered plains. The raughness of the region, rendering communication difficult, probably had much to do with the many different varieties of culture represented by the remnants of dwellings and the specimens of handiwork found there.

Before White Men Came.

Before White Men Came.

less prevalent in early times than since occupancy by white men, but starva-tion may have been a factor in the de-cline in population in certain localities.

cline in population in certain leadities. The most potent cause, however, is be lieved to have existed in the social or ganization of the people, which in that isolated country may have prohibited marriage within the clan, as is the case among the existing Pueblo tribes.

In several pueblos on the San Francisco river, a branch of the Gila, there was silent evidence of the gradual decline of the race. The exploring party examined the cometery, which was built as usual outside the walls of the pueblo village. Going into the pueblo, they found burials in the outer rooms. Penetrating still farther, they came upon other burials in inner rooms, shown to have been made at a later time by the lack of offerings of pottery or frinkets placed with the dead. Still farther in, other rooms, the need of them gone, had evidently been given over to sheltering the departed members of the clan. "We have here," says Dr. Hough, "what seems to be the life bletter of this meable from its culover to sheltering the departed members of the clan. "We have here." says Dr. Hough, "what seems to be the life history of this pueblo from its culmination to its extinction, the gradually enlarging zone of room burials being an index of the decrease of the inhabitants. The evidence invariably shows that no sudden cataclysm overwhelmed the pueblos, no basty disorwhelmed the pueblos, no hasty disor-ganized abandonment took place, no wars decimated them, but rather that,

wars decimated them, but rather that, like a tree, they passed through successive stages of growth, decline and decay to final extinction.

As to the nature of these people, there may well have been in the whole region of the Gila and Salt rivers several tribes distinct in language and arts. Boying clans crossed the territory, local populations inhabited almost arts. Roving clans crossed the terri-tory, local populations inhabited almost inaccessible valleys, and there were displacements of one tribs by another. Very generally, however, the arts of all are enough alike to be placed in one class. What differences there were in their manners of living were naturally determined by the elevation and the varied mineral, vegetal and animal re-

It is believed that the region was deserted by its inhabitants long before the middle of the sixteenth century, when the gold seeking expedition of coronado and his adventurers passed by these secured the training the walls, strong creamy white stone coronado and his adventurers passed by these secured the territory, probable secured the territory, probable secured the territory, probable seeing away many possible settlers, and in fact it was not until 1886, twenty-two years ago, that these renegade tribes were pacified through the

Do You Like Honest, Square Dealing?

Dr. Pierce's world-famed medicines are put out under the belief that publicity is the best possible guaranty of merit, and that the most intelligent people generally want to know what they take into their stomachs, whether it be as food, drink or medicine. Although it was a bold step to take, and quite out of the usual practice of makers of proprietary medicines, yet Dr. Pierce, some time ago, decided to publish broadcast and on all his bottle-wrappers all the ingredients entering into the sition, or make-up, of his celebrated family medicines. A square deal is therefore assured every one using his medicines, for one knows exactly what he or she is paying for when purchasing them, since every ingredient is published in plain English on the bottle-wrappers and the correctness of the same attested under solemn oath. These several ingredients are selected from among the very best known to medical science for the cure of the various diseases for which these medicines are recommended

that health is too sacred a heritage to be experimented with and that people should not take medicines of the come too take medicines at the come too take medicines at the come too take medicines at the come too take medicines are made wholly from the roots of plants found growing in the depths of our American Torons. They are so compared these too to the compared to the compared to the control of the compared to the control of the contr

There is a budge of honesty on every is often successful in effecting cures.

Dettie of Dr. Pierce's medicines in the full list of its ingredients duly attested for the cure of one class of diseases only—those peculiar weaknesses, derange—those peculiar weaknesses p

monials.

Of course, the exact proportion of vigorous condition of the whole system.

Women suffering from diseases of long standing, are invited to consult Doctor medicines as well as the working formula or manner of preparing the same, and the specially devised apparatus and appliances employed in their manufacture, are withheld from publicity that Dr. Fierce's proprietary rights may be fully protected from such unprincipled imitations as might be piratically inclined.

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The preparation of these medicines stamps for paper-covered, or 31.

The preparation of these medicines stamps for coth-bound copy. Address without the use of a drop of alcobol, so as above. without the use of a drop of alcohol. so | as above.

The most eminent and leading medical teachers and writers of all the saveral schools of practice have endorsed each of the ingredients entering into Dr. Flerce's medicines in the strongest postible terms. The makers of Dr. Pierce's medicines believe that intelligent people the for wish to open their mouths like a for pri young birds and gulp down whatever is presented to them, either in the way of food, with a medicine, without knowing semiching of the properties and harmless character of the agents employed. They believe

forests. They are so compounded that they cannot do harm in any case, even to the most delicate woman or child. By open publicity Dr. Pierce has taken his medicines out of the list of secret nostrums, of doubtful merit, and made them REMEDIZS OF KNOWN COMPOSITION. They are therefore, in a class all by themselves, being absolutely and in every sense non-secret.

By this held stan Dr. Pierce has taken his curative and healing way upon all the mucous lining surfaces as of the nasal passages, throat, bronchial tubes, stomach in every sense non-secret.

By this held stan Dr. Pierce has taken his curative and healing way upon all the mucous lining surfaces as of the nasal passages, throat, bronchial tubes, stomach disease affects the nasal passages, the throat, larynx, bronchia, stomach (as By this bold step Dr. Pierce has shown catarrhal dyspepsia), bowels (as mucous that his formulas are of such excellence that he is not afraid to subject them to the fullest scrutiny.

Introat, larynx, brothing, scruting, catarrhal dyspepsia), bowels (as mucous diarrhes), bladder, uterus or other pelvic organs. Even in the chronic or ulcerative stages of these affections, it throat, larynx, bronchia, stomach (as

No other medicines put up for general ments and irregularities incident to use through druggists can make claim women. It is a powerful yet gentian Dr. Pierce's medicines have any strengthen g nervine. For weak, wornstructure, and the control of such professional endorsement of their ingredients. Such professional endorsement of their ingredients. Such professional endorsement should have far more weight with the afflicted than any amount of lay, or non-professional, endorsement, or testimonals.

Of source the avest preparation of vigorous condition of the whole system.

cetablishment of military posts. It is not known that the traditions or myths of any of the surviving Pueblo Indians refer to these early peoples. From a comparison of their arts with those of later tribes, it seems likely from data at hand that they were distinct from any of their neighbors and sprang from an original local source.

What Became of the People?

It is also a matter of conjecture as to what became of sil the people whose villages are so numerous. The climate is generally healthy, except for or casional fevers that are not serious. Exploration of the rains, so far as this has been accomplished, shows that the puebles were nor abandoned on account of internal warfare or attacks from outside enemies. There is reason to believe that failures of foed supply were less prevalent in early times than since

Their Dwelling.

The dwellings of the region were of different sorts, and it is principally by the type of dwelling that the different peoples may be distinguished. In the open country, on the plateaus, and in the wide river valleys, these early Indians, if Indians they were, built puebles of stone or of mud. These puebles consisted either of collections of houses and plazas outlined with walls, or in the higher colder country, of more compact masses of rooms. The various rooms were furnished with a fire box in the middle, sometimes a low bench around the wall and very small openings leading into communicating openings leading into communicating rooms. When the pueblos were built of mud, the walls were usually strength-ened by a core of river stones.

ened by a core of river stones.

Up in the mountains and along the steep banks of the rivers, generally in the narrow canyons near the head waters, peoples very similar to the Pueblo tribes dug cliff dwellings, which are now blackened with smoke and filled with implements, refuse, and sometimes burials. Single houses were often placed in niches or fissures in the rocks. Scarcely any pocket large enough to shelter a human being but shows ovidence of coupation, mostly temperary, perhaps, though frequently these places, too, are blackened with smoke and contain much refuse.

Near Luna, New Moxico, in excava-

Near Luna, New Mexico, in excavating the plaza of a rectangular stone
pueblo, Dr. Hough came upon a series
ef deep circular constructions. They
were about fifteen feel across, with
vertical sides, a square fire box in the
center of the floor, and tracea of wooden posts. Scattered about were boues
of animals, flint chips, roofing clay,
and near by was a burial. Here at
one time was a village of subterranean
houses occupied by people about whom
all that is definitely known is that
they made course brown undecorated
pottery. Although other subterranean
structures have been disclosed by prevtous explorers in this region, and al-Near Luna, New Moxico, in excavathey made coarse brown undecorated potters, Although other subterranean structures have been disclosed by previous explorers in this region, and although Dr. Hough himself came upon other isolated pris probably used as ceremonial places or ledge rooms, there is no record of any previous discovery of a whole village of underground dwellings such as this. Since over this site had been built a stone pueble, these sub-surface houses may have served to shelter a tribe even earlier than the prehistoric pueblo builders. The ruin covers many acres, and is evidently of great antiquity.

In connection with this, not far away there was uncarthed a human skeleton, it lay in a bed of clean gravel eight feet below the surface and underneath a layer of hard-jointed day, which is strong geological evidence of great age. With the skeleton were fragments of deer bones and rude flint clips.

All through the region the party came upon open air kivns or lodge houses, shrines, either in the form of caves, sacred springs, rock piles, or stone rings, and series of large decreaions which it is supposed are the remains of reservoirs or ancient quarries.

How They Lived.

The great supply of the material gathered from the region gives as reliable an idea as can be gotten of what these ancient peoples wore, how they furnished their houses, what their occapations were, how they amused themselves, what their religion was like, and Is certain extent the not

to a certain extent the nature of their language.

Throughout the whole district these former inhabitants were necklaces of stone or shell beads, armlets, wristlets and finger rings of shell, anklets of shell, and pendants of shore, and in the mountains they went so far as to decorate themselves with ornaments of feathers and fur, portions of insects, dyed cords and other objects. In the lower country the clothing consisted of front and back fringed skirts of cords, tiny facsimiles of which were found as offerings to their goils. Small cotton blankets were thrown over the shoulders and larger ones probably served when the stone of the shoulders and larger ones probably served

offerings to their gods. Small cotton blankets were thrown over the shoulders and larger ones probably served when there was occasion to wrap the whole bedy. Fiber sandals protected the feet. In the mountain districts there was need of something warmer. Here neits of animals were used, and even the downy feathers of the furkey were wound about cords in such a way as to be waven into blankets and jack ets. Short skirts were also worn, probably by the women, and large rones of fur cord wrapped the whole body. Sandals and a kind of coarse woven sork covered their feet.

The interiors of their housese were not very different from those of the modern Pueble Indians. All sorts of stone and elay vessels for cooking, mixing, and holding food, for containing sait and different courses of the meal, and for transporting, storing and distributing water, were found. Stone knives, bark platters, baskets and nets, torches and goards made up part of the household furnishings. For beds, heaps of softened grass held by a net of leaves, and for pillows, grass leaves were used. Bunches of com bladen folded over and tied and new corn ears strung on cord were lung about the cliff nouses, and beaus and maize were stored in jars or mat buskets.

Arts and Industries.

Arts and Industries.

Arts and Industries.

Among the specimens brought back showing what sort of arts and industries these fails peoples practised, there are stone axes, hammers and rubbing stones, aed disks of all sorts, shell or naments for the purposes mentioned above, bone implements and decorations, usually colored with pigments, wooden exemonial apparatus, bows and arrows, fiber cloth dyed in various colors, baskets of a number of intricate weaves, and pottery of many shapes and hoes, bowls, platters and small figures. How they amused themselves is shown by a number of rude reed and bone dice, and reed and yueca futes, and wooden and goard drums and rattles.

Although it is impossible to tell the Although it is impossible to tell the sound of their spoken language, picture writings of human and animal figures, tracks of bears and turkevs, symbols of the sun, water and stars, geometric designs, and rudely drawn realistic scenes of hunting, show that they had something in common with later Indians. By examining many pieces of ceremonial paraphernalia and offerings of beads, stones, crystals, etc. from the shrines, and by comparing these with the offerings of sources. CURES ECZEMA QUICKLY

New Drug, Poslam, New Obtainable in Small Quantities.

Since its discovery, one year ago, the new drug, poslam, has successfully cured thousands of chronic cases of exema and other distressing skin af-flictions. Heretofore poslam has been dispensed solely for the benefit of ecdispensed solely for the benefit of ec-zema patients in large jars sufficient for a month's treatment. This was found to be an inconvenience to many thousands who use it for minor skin-troubles, such as pimples, blackheads, herpes, acne, scaly scalp, complexion blemishes, itching feet, piles, etc., which require but a small quantity to cure. To overcome this, and in re-sponse to urgent appeals, the dispensers of poslam have been obliged to adopt, in addition to the regular two-dellar package, a special fifty-cent size, which in future may be found on sale at the package, a special fifty-cent size, which in future may be found on sale at the F. J. Hill Drug Co. and other leading drug stores in Salt Lake City, or may be ordered direct from the Emergency Laboratories, No. 32 West 25th street, New York City. In all eczema cases poslam steps itching with first application, and proceeds to heal immediately; chronic cases being cared in two weeks. In less serious skin troubles results are seen after an over-night application.

Samples for experimental purposes may still be had, free of charge, by writing to the laboratories for them.

lians, some idea may be obtained of

err religious beliefs and practices. Dr. Hough does not attempt a complete report on the religion, and every-thing that may be gleaned from the surviving evidences of this long forgot-ten culture. He gives merely the main features of each of the separate ruins Induces of each of the separate roins and menuments in the upper parts of the Gila and Salt valleys. As to the general degree of efficiency reached by the peoples of the whole region, he calls attention to a great prehistoric dam in Grant county. New Mexico, first discovered by the engineers on the survey of the international boundary line vey of the international boundary line between the United States and Mexico. He says: "It consists of a gigantic earthwork five and a half miles leng and twenty-two to twenty-four feet high, involving in its building the handling of from eight to ten million cubic yards of material. The purpose of this earthwork, which is undoubtedly of an artificial character, was to impound water for irrigation, and the work is comparable to that found in the irrigation systems of the ancient inhabitants of the Gila and Salado valleys, Arizona."

How such an engineering feat, rival-ing the projects of modern land reelam-ation, was accomplished, in view of the fact that these people not only could not even work metal and had no beasts of burden whatsurver, must still remain a matter for vague conjecture.

Chamberlain's Cough Remedy Aids Nature.

Medicines that aid nature are always most effectual. Chamberlain's Cough Remedy acts on this plan. It allays the cough, relieves the lungs, nids expectoration, opens the secretions, and aids nature in restoring the system to a healthy condition. Thousands have testified to its superior excellence. For sale by all druggists.

Paper Cleaning Time Is Here. Done by Guffin, Schramm's drug

Century Printing Co., Lake's printers, 165-167 South Temple. Best work at fair

S. D. Evans, Undertaker and Embalmer, has removed to new location, 48 South State.

Salt Lake Statistics

Births.

Orin Humphrey, 515 Ninth South, girl. Barton Phillips, 329 South State street,

Deaths.

Marie Francis, St. Mark's hospital, par-lesis, aged 74. Gost Manisonrains, St. Mark's hospital, neumonia, aged 68. A. F. Parker, Garfield, drowned, aged

Joseph D. McKinney, 1810 South State street, tuberculosis, aged 25, W. H. Keisling, 382 South First West street, gastroenteritis, aged 2 months. Henry Stawen, 972 Third avenue, apopear, aged 58

Marriage Licenses.

Charles Maxwell and Cora Payne of Og-Higgin Hanson of American Fork and May Jackson of Lehl. Julius R. Keller and Frieds Hanbeld of Waterloo.

Real Estate Transfers. D. Moore to Addie McCollum, lors 25, etc., block 1, Rice and Gilders Gilders.

Henry N. Standish and wife to David McCleers, lot I, block 8, 5 acre plat C.

David McCleery and wife to S. F.

O. Faller, lot 1, block 8, 8 acre plat A.

Sarch B. Whrwerli to Frank E.

Whitworth, part let 2, block 45, plat 8. Whitworth, part let 2, block 45, pint B Willard Squires et al. to Arthur L. Cooper, lot 1, block 2, plat J Marson Hodgeon to Edward Nowell lot 41, block 1, Hazelmere Henry Denweltor et al. to W. J. Halloran, lot 2, block 58, plat A. W. J. Halloran lot 2, block 58, plat A. W. J. Halloran to John McSorley, lot 2, block 58, plat A. George Wright to Buth J. Wright, section 21, township 2 south, range 1 west Buth J. Wright to Henry W. Taylor, section 22, township 2 south, range 1 west Henry W. Taylor, section 2, township 2 south, range 1 west Henry W. Taylor and wife to George M. Taylor, section 2, township 2 south, range 1 east. W. H. Dickson and wife to Jacob Menty, lot 2, block 79, plat A. 1,75 1,250

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Prepare your system for the hot season and thus nyold disease.

A. D. S. BLOOD MIXTURE

Furifies and cleans the blood and makes it rich and red. PHONES 886.

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TOO LATE TO CLASSIFY. with the offerings of more modern in der works beautifying wonders. Inc.

EASTER BONNETS WILL Hypochondriacal NOT GET WET TODAY

Weather Prognosticator Says That Elements Will Smile on the Ladies.

Salt Lake was about the only city in the United States that experienced fair weather Saturday, and Dr. Hyatt, the weather Saturday, and Dr. Hyat. Investment of the control of the c weather man, says it may hold over un

lows: Abliene, 2.30 inches, and Fortiano, 1.45 inches.
Continued fair weather and moderate temperatures are indicated for this locality Sunday, owing to the high pressure over this section.
Saturday's record at the local office of the United States weather bureau for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 p. m. follows:

owe:
Temperature at 6 p. m., 68 degrees;
naximum temperature, 70 degrees; minimum temperature, 43 degrees, mean
comperature, 56 degrees, which is 6 de-

comperature, 56 degrees, which is 6 de-rees above normal.

Total excess of temperature since the ratio of the month, 52 degrees.

Accumulated excess of temperature ince January 1, 215 degrees.

Total precipitation, none.

Total precipitation since first of the conth, 21 of an inch, which is 1.65 when below normal.

Accumulated deficiency since January 1, 11 inches. Accumulated dobling in the first state of the first

Temperatures Elsewhere.

Min. 44 New York 50 Omaha 50 Pittsburg 58 Washington 54 Yuma

DOCUMENTARY EVIDENCE IN BENSON-HYDE CASE

WASHINGTON, April 18.—Numer-ous letters and documents were intro-duced in evidence by the government in the Hyde Benson-Dimond-Schneider alleged land fraud trial today. Os-wald West, State land agent of Ore-gon, testified in regard to an investi-gation he made into land operations in that State. that State.

that State.

Thomas H. Reynolds, agent for the Wells Fargo Express company of Salem, Oregon, produced a record from his office, showing that a commission package had been received from "J. H. Snyder." The package, which was sent to Salem from Portland, contained seven applications for school lands and \$924.70 to be delivered to the land office at Salem and certificates to be sp24.70 to be delivered to the land office at Salem and certificates to be returned to "Snyder," who is understood to have been Joost H. Schneider, one of the defendants. Benjamin F. Allen, formerly forest supervisor in California, who has been on the stand before, was the last witness before court adjourned until Monday.





SALT LAKE

Mr. Edward J. Fath when his wife was cured of this mania after many doctors failed in their efforts to effect a cure. Mr. Fath felt it his duty to let eve one know of the great cure effected? Duffy's Pure Malt Whiskey, which calls the "family doctor."

Mania Cured.

This condition is caused by chronic indigestion and renders victim flighty and irritable, so you can appreciate the gratitude,

"Your malt whiskey has been in, home since my marriage, which is no by four years, and has been termed me 'the family doctor."

me the family doctor.

(My wife recently has been suffers with hypochondrineal mania and tribute many doctors, who failed in their forts to effect a cure I suggest. Duffy's Malt Whiskey and fresh a which she tried, and am happy to a that she has entirely recovered, than to your Malt Whiskey. My wife a self have both suffered from loss appetite at different periods of omarried life, and a teaspoonful of your product in water before eating seam to work wonders. I find also the when worn out and fatigued a liftly your medicine (Mrs. Fath calls it be erage) is the very thing to make he erage) is the very thing to make feel right.

"I cannot recommend your M. Whiskey too highly, and shall continue to use, as it seems a household nestry." EDWARD J. FATH, 674 10 Avenue, New York, Nov. 224, 1907.

No one will know what a great medicine Duffy's Pure Malt Whisker until it has been used in some serious case of debility, brain fag, indigestic cough, cold, consumption or wasting disease. **Duffy's Pure Malt Whiskey**

is an absolutely pure distillation of maited grain; great cars being used have every kernel thoroughly malted, thus destroying the germ and product a predigested liquid food in the form of a malt essence, which is the meffective tonic stimulant and invigorator known to science; softened warmth and moisture, its palatability and freedom from injurious substant render it so that it can be retained by the most sensitive stomach.

It is invaluable for overworked men, delicate women and sickly children. It strengthens and sustains the system; is a promoter of health and longevity; makes the old young and keeps the

MR. E. J. FATH.

coung strong. CAUTION .- When you ask your druggist, grocer or dealer for Duffy's Pure Mait Whiskey be sure you get the genu-It is the only absolutely pure medicinal malt whiskey and is sold in sealed bottles only; never in bulk. Price, \$1.00. Look for the trade-mark the "Old Chemist," on the label, and make sure the seal over the cork is unbroken. Write Dr. R. Curran, Consulting Physician, for free illustrated medical booklet and free advice. Duffy Mait Whiskey Co., Roch-ester, N. Y.



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Ladies! if you like a free sample package of the best tea on the market, ask your dealer for a free

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If he should be out, telephone or drop us a postal card and we will be pleased to supply you. These packages are not very large, but there is plenty to make several cups of the most delicious and healthful tea on the market.

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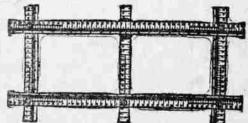
1/2 Price Sale of Portieres, **Bonne Femme and**

A collection of the season's most exclusive patterns, subject to choice Monday and week.

Lace Curtains



House Cleaning time now in its height has made inroads on our curtain stocks to an extent that many of the most popular lots have been reduced to last number and in order to make the clearance complete we have selected all the Single Bonne Femmes, Single Pairs of Lace Curtains and Portieres, and cut their former moderate prices in two. Naturally this includes the best sellers of the year, among them mainy high-class novelties which are so new that in many instances they will be duplicated in the Fall Showings. As all are of the most desirable nature the saving of half the price is a real saving.



An Ever-Useful Curtain Stretcher at a @4 Special price, J.

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